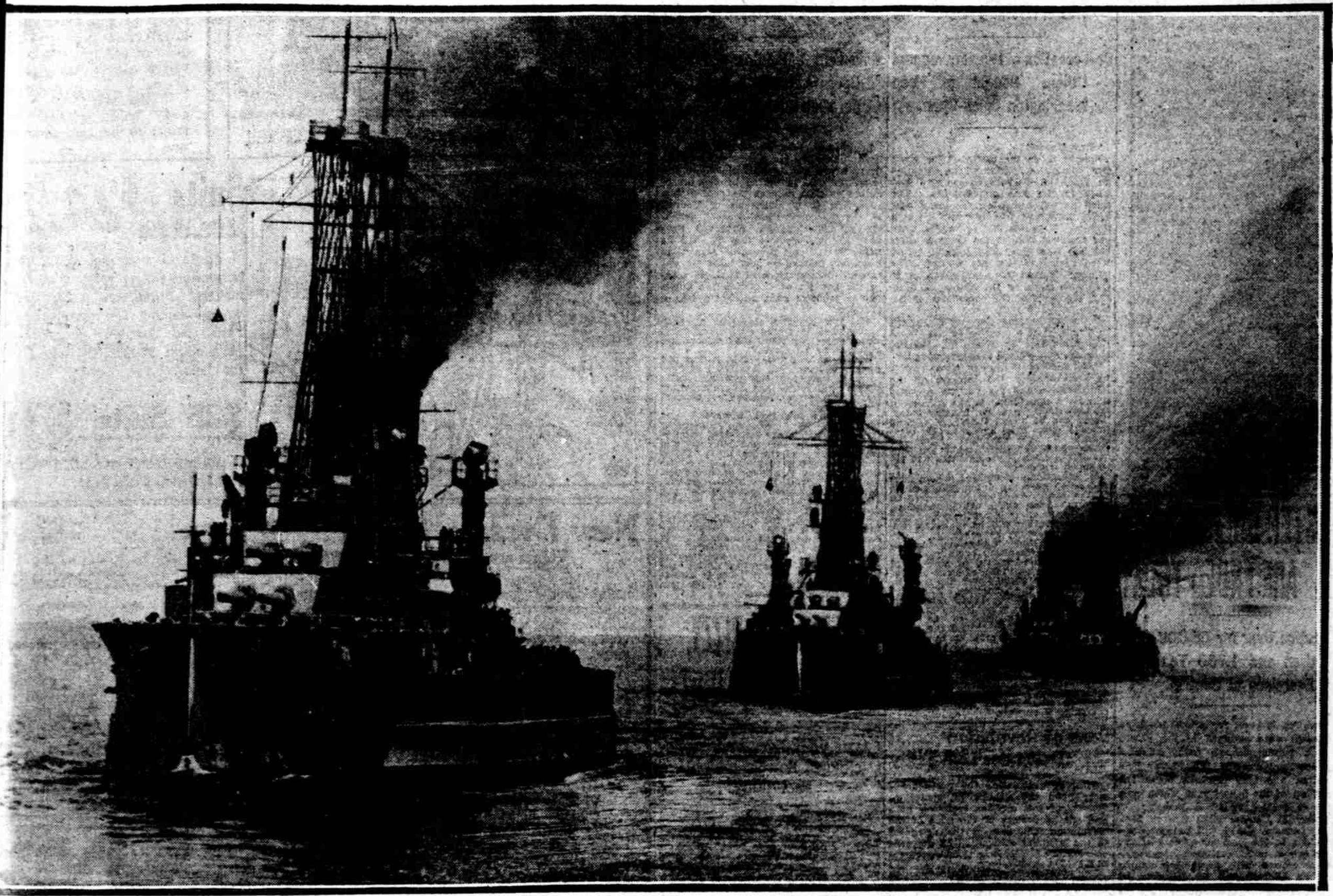


SCOURGES FOR HUERTA---FOUR OF UNCLE SAM'S DREADNOUGHTS
EN ROUTE TO MEXICO

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Bryan Tells How
Final Break Came

Here is the formal statement given out by the Secretary of State regarding the final negotiations with Huerta preceding the breaking off of relations by Charge O'Shaughnessy.

A little after 11 o'clock last night a brief dispatch came from Charge O'Shaughnessy, at Mexico City, saying that the President's demand of yesterday had been communicated to the foreign minister and was being handled by him to General Huerta. The foreign minister asked O'Shaughnessy whether, in case General Huerta acceded to the demand, a protocol would be signed providing for a return of the salute. The following dispatch was sent to Charge O'Shaughnessy, in substance:

"The President is out of the city tomorrow. Am certain that he would not consent to have you on the protocol mentioned in your telegram. The salute should be deferred without any agreement as to the return of the salute. The United States cannot be relied upon, according to international custom and treaties, to do its duty. The signing of the protocol would be objectionable, in addition to other reasons, because of the fact that it might be construed as recognition of Huerta government, whereas the President has no intention of recognizing that government."

Huerta Asks Guaranty.
"Early this morning a dispatch was received from Charge O'Shaughnessy saying that General Huerta was willing to accede to the demand of Admiral Mayo, providing a protocol was signed, and setting forth a copy of the proposed protocol. Charge O'Shaughnessy asked whether he was authorized to sign it. I communicated with the President by telephone, and at his direction sent a telegram to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of which the following is a paraphrase:

"Copy of your telegram of 8 o'clock last night was sent to the President with copy of my reply to the effect that a protocol would be objectionable. The President replied: 'Your reply to O'Shaughnessy is exactly what I should have wished it to be. In no case should any concession of any kind, detail or otherwise, be made.'"

"I talked with the President over the telephone when your telegram of 11 o'clock last night was received, to the effect that General Huerta had acceded to the demand, but only on condition that you sign a protocol. He repeated most emphatically his objection to any protocol or agreement."

"He insists that the salute shall not be fired as a matter of contract or with any stipulation that it be returned by us. It must be fired in accordance with international custom as an apology for the insult offered. General Huerta must sign his salute when it shall have been fired."

"The proposed protocol is especially objectionable, for it is so phrased that General Huerta might construe it as recognizing his gov-

ernment, whereas the President has informed General Huerta and the foreign governments that General Huerta's government will not be recognized. General Huerta's acceptance of the demand of Admiral Mayo must be unconditional; the details can be arranged directly with Admiral Mayo after General Huerta announces that he will comply with that demand. Make it clear to General Huerta that further negotiations are unnecessary. It is expected that he accept at once in order that the incident shall be closed."

Final Refusal Received.
"At 9 o'clock a telegram was received from Charge O'Shaughnessy, but it was not conclusive, and stated that he would call at the foreign office at 6 o'clock for a final answer. At 6 o'clock a telegram, of which the following is the substance, was received from Charge O'Shaughnessy conveying General Huerta's final refusal. This was communicated to him that so far as this embassy is concerned the matter is closed, and that I should immediately inform my Government that General Huerta had definitely refused the demands of the Government of the United States. A translation of the note will be cabled later."

MANY VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT MEXICO
If President Wilson accepts the services of the men who, within the last twenty-four hours, have volunteered to serve in the army, the United States should have one of the largest armies in the world. Every mail reaching the White House brings many of these offers, and already scores have come in by telegraph. The latest came from Elmore W. Adams, of Knoxville, Tenn., who said: "Am with you on your demand from Mexico. Fifty years at your service."

4,000 FROM U. S. IN MEXICO

According to an estimate based on late consular reports, there are today in Mexico approximately 4,000 American citizens. No absolutely accurate estimate, however, of their distribution can be made because of the fact that dispatches received today indicate that they are flocking to seaport towns, especially Vera Cruz and Tampico.

It is thought at the State Department that they are distributed about as follows:

Mexico City, 1,200; Vera Cruz, 800; Tampico, 500; Monterey, about 250 left after the exodus following the first battle of Torreón; Torreon, 150; Guadalajara, 200; Chihuahua, 150; Guanajuato, 150; and a few scattered through such towns as Guaymas, Mazatlan, Acapulco, and other small communities inland.

Mexican Soil May
Be Return of War

The expense involved in a Mexican campaign will be enormous, and unless Uncle Sam grabs a piece of territory as a part of the operation it will be a losing proposition financially, according to War Department experts. Whether he will do so or not is conjectural, but it is as plain as day that if this country really intervenes in Mexico there will be strong sentiment for the annexation of a part of Mexico before the difficulty is over.

Few civilians have the slightest conception what the officers of the general staff have done in the way of figuring out the things to be done in case of campaigning in Mexico. But some additional details as to how far the general staff has gone got out today. The army operations in case of armed intervention, will consist of two almost distinct parts. These will be, first, the actual campaigning, involving the capture of Mexico City and taking possession of the country, and, second, the garrisoning of the country and the restoration of order to the end that the Mexican people may be enabled to establish a stable government. Unless this country should decide to annex Mexico, or a part of it, it will be some time before the process in Cuba, though on a larger scale.

Big Garrisons Needed.
Army officers say garrisoning of considerable size will have to be established in every city of importance. The forces in each center will have to be big enough to overcome either bandits or disaffected parts of the population in their vicinity. This will require many men.

The big feature of the campaign at the outset, unless there is simply a blockade or a seizure of ports temporarily, will be the movement on Mexico City. It is calculated there will be some stiff fighting on this expedition. Not less than 20,000 to 25,000 men will be required to carry on the operation of seizing Vera Cruz, holding it, moving into Mexico City and holding it. It is conceivable that double the number mentioned may be required. The cam-

paign in the north can probably be carried on with 20,000 to 25,000 troops actually in the field. Some hard fighting is expected if there is a uniting of all Mexican elements against Americans. But the intention is that it shall not last long. Then, the country is to be divided into districts, garrisons distributed, and the constructive work of restoring order to be undertaken. In this process, there will be much hard work. Much fighting of a guerrilla sort will be required, and many more troops needed than for the actual conquest of the Mexican army.

May Ridicule Figures.
The figures of the army men will, no doubt, be scouted by some as too large. But it may be recalled that General Sherman, at the outbreak of the civil war, got himself called a lunatic for estimating that it would take 200,000 men to subdue the Confederacy. He was laughed at on every hand.

The Mexican proposition, from a military standpoint, will be unlike anything this Government has ever attempted. In a general way, Cuba and the Philippines required much the same process which will be required in Mexico. But the scope of territory in Mexico is vast, and when it comes to garrisoning and tranquillizing an empire it is no child's play. The army men say it will be a case of much work, heartbreaking work, and little glory. Still, they would like to try their hand at it.

Pastor Says Crisis Is Due to Many Insults

"This crisis is the result of a whole series of insults and arrogances, too violent to be longer tolerated by a self-respecting and responsible nation," declared the Rev. Dr. Charles Everett Granger, pastor of Guntton-Temple Memorial Church, in his sermon last night in referring to the Mexican situation. Dr. Granger paid a high tribute to Secretary Daniels for issuing the order barring intoxicants from the United States battlefields. "The growing sentiment is against alcoholism, and there is a strong prejudice against the users of alcohol," said Dr. Granger.

Army Can Throw
16,000 Across Line

While some of the best warships of the navy are steaming to Tampico and the eastern coast of Mexico, and the eyes of the country are on them, the army, or that part of it near the Mexican border, is ready for action.

The army has had so many false alarms about marching into Mexico that it refuses to get unduly excited any more over rumors of war. Nothing less than orders to cross the line will stir it up. The officers of the general staff and the War College, for that reason, have refused to become perturbed over the mobilization of the fleet. They have been expecting the Huerta government to back down and the war clouds to dissipate.

Nevertheless, the army has made all its preparations. It has had an eye open to developments in Mexico for many months. Ever since the order was given by President Taft for mobilization on the Mexican border the army has been looking for orders to go into Mexico at any minute. Its attitude has been that of preparedness for instant action.

16,000 Men Already In Field.
If war comes tomorrow, about 16,000 men now on the border or close to it could be utilized at once for active service. According to army officers, they could move on a few hours' notice. Many of them are actually on patrol duty and in active service now. In fact, the whole force stretched out along the border may be regarded as in active service, so that it could take the field without the slightest fuss or formality.

The plans for invasion of Mexico long have been worked out in the minutest detail. The general staff knows more about Mexico than the Mexicans. American army officers, in one guiso

and another, have gone all through the country and have mapped it fully. Every stream and every trail is known.

In a general way, the army activities, if there is war, will follow closely the lines of those marvelous campaigns of Scott and Taylor in 1846-48. Military authorities take off their hats to Scott and Taylor and the engineers under them, who included many of the officers who rose to fame in the civil war. However, if there is intervention, the great problem for the American army will be occupation, not conquest, and the restoration of order. This is a problem with which Scott and Taylor were not concerned.

Ready for Quick Movement.
Whether American military operations in Mexico are completely successful, if they are attempted, will depend largely on the rapidity of their execution. Army officers understand this. If it is left to them, one may expect quick action. Slowness and dillydallying would mean destruction of railroads and bridges, laying waste of supplies, and no end of other Mexican operations calculated to hamper, harass, and delay the progress of our troops. If the campaign is left to the army in the field, it will proceed rapidly enough.

It has become to some extent the fashion to hold up the navy as a model and belittle the army. This makes the army officers and men, the more keen to show what progress has been made since '98. They say the campaigning in the Philippines, in China, and in Cuba has been a hard, but effective, school and they will prove it, if the time comes to prove it.

Besides, back of the regular army stands the National Guard, which, in spite of all talk to the contrary, has made great advances in efficiency in recent years.

WILSON GRIM ON RETURN
TO MAKE "WAR ADDRESS"

President Wilson reached Washington from White Sulphur Springs shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, and was immediately driven to the White House. He planned to polish off his "war address" to Congress immediately, his stenographer, Charles Swen, being summoned for 8 o'clock.

The countenance of President Wilson, when he stepped from his train, was a vivid picture of grim, unswerving determination. It was an index to the stern duty before him. His every action bespoke the grave situation he faced.

An immense throng pressed against the gates of the station, but the President never noticed them. Contrary to his hitherto invariable custom, the President did not recognize or return public salutations. He did not raise his hat. He did not even turn his head. He stalked, with head erect and shoulders squared, through a lane of packed humanity to the White House automobiles awaiting the party. The trip to the White House through the rain was made at top speed.

No officials met the President at the station. They were not expected; in fact, they had been ordered to make all communications at the White House.

Immediately upon reaching the Executive Mansion, the President telephoned orders to cancel every personal engagement for today. Breakfast was hurried through, and he was given, for the first time, the full text of the Mexican dispatches.

The President has a luncheon engagement in New York tomorrow which will probably be canceled.

AMERICAN REFUGEES QUIT
CAPITAL IN TRAINLOADS

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—Two trains loaded with American refugees left Mexico City early today for Vera Cruz. Extra trains have been arranged for, and a general exodus of Americans from the capital will soon be in progress.

General Huerta is endeavoring to protect foreigners. Foreign Minister Portillo warned Mexicans to contain themselves and refrain from any demonstration, in a statement printed in the local morning papers.

The departure of Americans from the capital will be orderly. Arrangements are in the hands of the American transportation committee.

Dramatic in the extreme were the scenes which followed the news of General Huerta's refusal to accede to the demands of the United States last night. Two hundred Americans danced at the American Club until midnight, but others on learning of the news had taken hastily left the club and went to their homes to pack their belongings for the exodus today.

There are 500 men and 200 women and children in the American colony in the capital.

In Guadalajara there are 400 Americans, who were notified of the situation by Consul General Shanklin at midnight.

GEN. WOOD IS TO LEAD
U. S. ARMY INTO MEXICO

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will command the American army of invasion in Mexico, if such a force is ordered. This was announced today by Secretary of War Garrison.

Wood's term as chief of staff of the army expires tomorrow. He had been assigned to command the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

Garrison would not say whether Wood would leave here tomorrow, but he did declare that "if need arose" Wood would take charge at Texas City.

As chief of staff, Wood has actively superintended, during the last four years, the preparation by army strategists of plans or campaign in Mexico. For this reason it was held he was ideally fitted to be the supreme army commander in the field.

Secretary Garrison said he would confer with General Wotherpoon, chief of staff designate, before sending General Wood to Mexico.

ORDERS ARTILLERY CONCENTRATED.

Orders were sent early today from the office of Secretary of War Garrison to Gen. Tasker L. Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, to concentrate two brigades of artillery and hold them in readiness on the border to be the vanguard of American invasion should the President decide upon such a course.

WARS WAGED BY U. S.

	Date.	U. S. Troops Engaged.
War of the Revolution.....	1775-1783	309,781
Northwestern Indian wars.....	1790-1795	8,983
War with France.....	1789-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli.....	1801-1805	3,330
Creek Indian war.....	1813-1814	13,781
War of 1812.....	1812-1815	576,622
Seminole Indian war.....	1817-1818	7,911
Black Hawk Indian war.....	1831-1832	6,465
Cherokee disturbance.....	1836-1837	9,494
Creek Indian war.....	1836-1837	13,418
Florida Indian war.....	1835-1843	41,122
Aroostook disturbance.....	1836-1839	1,500
*War with Mexico.....	1846-1848	112,230
Apache-Navajo and Utah war.....	1849-1855	2,501
Seminole Indian war.....	1856-1858	3,687
Civil war.....	1861-1865	2,772,408
Spanish-American war.....	April-December, 1898	274,717
Philippine insurrection.....	1899-1900	60,000

*Of this number 30,954 were regulars and the remainder militia and volunteers. War began April 24, 1846; ended July 4, 1848.